# THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

from Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBURE. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1858. No official intelligence has been received by the State Department or the Mexican Legation corfarming the report of Gen. Zulosga's fall and flight frem Mexico. A rumor came from Matamoras to Plat effect; but no mention is made of the fact in advices of the same date from Tampico, which is four days nearer the capital.

The event is, however, expected, though it is probable that Zulosga will be succeeded by some one representing the same principle, though, perhaps, nominally opposed to him.

Ger. Robles, the Mexican Minister, will leave for Mexico on Wednesday morning, on temporary leave of absence. He obtained a discretionary congé some time ago, and now avails himself of it, to make a visit after his long absence and to confer personally on the questions between the two Governments. Mr. Barandaran (1), the present Secretary, will act as Charge d'Affaires, and the Legation is kept open as heretofore at Gen. Robles's

Before Mr. Migel obtained the passport for his return to Mexico, which was countersigned by Robles, he filed an affidavit in the State Department, saying that, in refusing payment of the tax, te did not intend to resist the authority of the Government, but only to protest against the proceeding, and that in resorting to extremities, which he did, he acted directly under the advice of Mr. Forsyth. Under this declaration, similar to that made by others, and at his own urgent solicitation, te was permitted to return. He was informed by Mr. Buchanso, at an interview on the subject, that Mr. Forsyth, in advising him to resist the tax so as to compel an expulsion by the civil authorities, acted wrongly.

Lord Napier returns to Nabant on Tuesday, having had an understanding with Gen. Cass as to the general policy concerning emigration to Fraser River, and sent dispatches accordingly to Gov. Douglass.

There is no intention whatever of withdrawing the ten million loan advertised by Secretary Cobb. as absurdly reported by a blundering newsmonger. The Treasury wants every dollar which he can beg or borrow, and the present spasmodic improvement in the customs revenue is not expected to continue beyond the present Fall imports.

The Spanish mission was offered to Senator Mallory, who declined it. From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1858.

A prominent Western politician is about to make a full and clear expose of the secret appliances and inducements employed by Mr. Buchanan and his agents to carry the English Kansas bill. He knows whereof he affirms, and will place not only the Administration but its Congressional converts from anti-Lecomptonism, especially the Ohio gentlemen, in a most unenviable light. I do not think he can now be silenced-it is too late. More anon.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utab, informs the Interior Department that the fifteen children belonging to the train of emigrants who were murdered at Sweet Water, had been found and ransemed by the whites from the Indians. Early in June four Germans were murdered eighty miles from Salt Lake City, supposed by Indians, who, it was reported were creating difficulties on the southern route to Californis. Dr. F. intended visiting them, with a view to their pacification.

#### The Ministerial Crisis in Canada. Tononto, Friday, July 30, 1858.

George Brown, the leader of the opposition, was yesterday intrusted by the Governor-General with the formation of a new Ministry, but has not yet succeeded in completing that important duty. The House me this afternoon, when a further adjournment until next Monday was asked for, in order to allow Mr. Brown more time to accomplish his task. Great excitemen prevails in our political circles. Тоновто-8 р. т.

Mr. Brown has succeeded in forming a Governm Cabinet, and the announcement of the same will be made on Monday.

#### Serious Railroad Accident. BRIDGEFORT, August 1, 1858.

A serious accident occurred to the night train on the Housatonic Railroad near New-Milford on Saturday night, by its running over a cow on the track. The middle car was thrown down an embackment of thirty feet, killing Levi A. Mills, eeq., of Fairfield, formerly of the firm of Mills, Bro. & Co. of New-York, seriously injuring Mrs. Bassett of Bridgeport, and slightly injur ing come five or six others.

## From the Plains.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 31, 1838. We have Leavenworth dates of the 28th inst., per We have Leavenworth dates of the 28th inst., per United States Express to Booneville on the 31st. A portion of the expedition of Lieut. Ives, which has been engaged in a survey of the Colorado River, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from California, via New-Mexico.

Lieut. Tipton, of the 3d Artillery, and Capt. Gibbs., of the Mounted Rifles, accompanied the party. The steamer Mink has just returned from Fort Kandall, having landed the detachment of the 2d Infantry there. There was no news at the post.

#### Burning of the Whaleship Cortez.

Bosros, Saturday, July 31, 1838.
The whaleship Herald at New-Bedford brought as The whateship Herall at New-Besterd brought as a passerger Capt. Lakeman, late of the ship Costea, before reported burned at sea; also the third and fourth mates and two seamen, charged with setting fire to the Costez. They were brought to this city this morning by the United States Marshal. Two witnesses also arrived in the same ship.

## North American Outward Bound.

MONTERAL, Saturday, July 31, 1808.
The steamer North American sailed from Quebec at 10 o'click this morning for Liverpool, with 57 cable and 152 steerage passengers.

ANOTHER PETER DAWSON ARRESTED .- The dance house of William Hamilton, No. 305 Water street, was entered by Capt. De Camp of the Fourth Precincl, on Saturday night, and one Mary Ann Ketchum, a girl only 16 years of age, taken thence. The visit was made at the instance of the girl's mother, who having los sight of her for some time, but had been apprized of her whereabouts through a Germae, formerly the daughter's lover. Mary Ann at once went before Justice Connelly and made affidavit that Hamilton's was a house of prostitution. The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of the pro prietor and inmates of the establishment, and intrusted its execution to Capt. De Camp. That officer at 11 o'clock last night arrested Hamilton, his wife and two girls, being all the persons in the house.

FIRES.

TIRE IN GREENWICH AVENUE,

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the frame building owner of Greenwich avenue and Christopher street, known as the Waverley Dining Salcon. The fire originated in the kirchen on the second floor, and was seen extinguished. Damage to the amount of \$100 Was sustained.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Gur Spicia Correspondunt. WASHINGTON, July 31, 1853.

One of your cotemporaries has discovered a geruirs mare's nest, and sent it on by telegraph. viz : that the "Hudson's Bay Company hars for some time been acxious to sell to the United States all their rights and interests under the "treaty of 1845," and this "interesting fact was rever made public." Then, too, we are enlightned that "Lord Napier was authorized to sell for "the sum of \$600,600." Unfortunately, these items are several years old, and the material ones had existed long before Lord Napier thought his herescope could be cast with the mission to the United States. That enterprising and indefatigable Warwick of residents, upsetter of dynasties, champion of Red Republicanism, George Sanders, was here in Washington on this special little business of buying and selling the Hudson's Bay Company years ago, and it is due to him to say that, if the fir picion of the diggings at Fraser River had ever entered his capacious brain, a bargain of some sort would have been struck, even had it been necessary to transport all Congress to the scene of operations. The truth of history entitles the illustrious George to this first-rate notice, for which he will not be charged a dime, in order to convince him that Re-

charged a dime, in order to convince him that Republicans, unlike Republics, are not ungrateful of meritorious service to their country.

For two whole days The Union has given up Douglas, a fact which may perhaps be explained by the President's absence at Bedford. To-day it has a broadside, evidently the production of the Treasury Department, intended to break the force of the exposures concerning the appropriations made at the last session. The Union takes very good care neither to deny the statement published in this cor-respondence and taken literally from the official document issued by the Clerk of the House, nor to reproduce the recapitulation, which contains the most conclusive answer to the attempted evision. It still persists in the original ex parte exhibit pre-pared by the Clerk of the Committee of Ways and who has made himself remarkably officious in this business of concecting one-sided figures, and claims \$68,000,600 to be the aggregate of the ap-propriations, when the Democratic Clerk of the

propriations, when the Democratic Clerk of the House says they are \$81,824,825 40, exclusive of the permanent and indefinite.

This shallow perfermance is characteristic of those who conceived it, and quite up to the mark of their genius. Not one word is said of the interest on the old public debt of \$25,900,000 or the new Buchsnan debt of \$40,000,000, which involve the interest that the said of the said of the interest on the old public debt of \$25,000,000 which involve the nice little trifle of \$3,500,000 per annum—entirely too small a matter for those who deal in tens of milions. All this trickery will utterly fail to convince the people, who have to pay the piper, that their money has not been prodigally squandered, or that and appalling extravagance is not the order day. The Administration collected and had of the day. The Administration collected and had voted to it, including the balance on hand, over \$102,000,000 between the 30th of June, 1857, and the 1st of July, 1858. That fact is not and cannot be denied, for it is officially verified, dollar for dol-lar. If, as is pretended, the Administration has been so very economical, what has become of this money? There's the rub. Where is the money, money? There's the rub. Where is the money, Mr. Cobb? Has it taken wings and fled into the peckets of an army of officeholders, of another army of favored contractors, of still another army of political jobbers, and yet another army of corrupt party managers? Let the hosts who filled their wallets last Winter, in and out of Congress, come forward and tell inquiring citizens what has become of these \$102,000,000. Mr. Cobb says he become of these \$102,000,000. didn't spend them. Mr. Buchanan says he ha nothing to do with the Treasury. The Administra nothing to do with the Treasury. The Administra-tion puts on a long face and protests innocence of all knowledge, and yet the money has mysteriously disappeared. Lecompton cost "some," but not all. We are disposed to be liberal and put down a cow bundred themsend for that item, though a high few hundred thousand for that item, though a big fraction of it stuck to the itching palms of the most trusted negotiators.

The temporary improvement in the revenue from present imports is made the occasion for spasmodic rejoicing at the Treasury, and by the ignoramuses who stupidly adopt its inspirations. The current quarter is always the most productive of the fiscal year; and, considering that the revenues have not averaged over \$500,000 a week for a whole year. say change for the better ought to be a subject of sny change for the better ought to be a subject of congratulation. But when blundering blockheads prate about \$62,000,000 per annum as the probable or possible income, they ought to be caged and sent to Barnum's. If those Clerks of Committees of Congress who are retained by the year, and paid for doing nothing during the recess, can find no bet-ter business than circulating such trash, the new Opposition House of Representatives, that will be here in '59-'60, had better stop this leak on the Treasury. As it is, that retrenchment ought to be looked after next Winter, and it will be.

If the Cass-Heran treaty has been amended, as is reported and believed here, it will never be sent to the Senate, and no new negotiations will be entertained unless they are proposed by New-Granads, and cover the first article—now said to be stricken out—acknowledging the responsibility of the Pan-ama outrage. That was the express basis of the treaty, and if it falls all falls. Gen. Heran is now here, and admits that this was the original under-standing. What complicates this question some-what is the persuasion that the President of New-Granada really desired to see the ratification made and was fairly seconded by the popular branch of the Legislature. The opposition was led success-fally by the father-in-law of Gen. Heran in the

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, July 31, 1858.

The form of sentencing criminals to death in this State will have to be changed. Instead of coademning them to be hanged by the neck until they are dead, the larguage will be, "to be cut up by the doctors until you are dead." The change w.ll be perfectly safe, for the doctors may be implicitly trusted not to let any criminal escape after he i once placed in their hands. I am led to speak of this probable innovation upon our customs by the perusal of Dr. Henry G. Clark's report, in The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, of the execution of Magee and the "Post-Mortem Appearances." This report constitutes a part of the records of the "Boston Society for Medical Improvement." Dr. Clark begins by giving an account of the execution, which took place at 10 o'clock a. m.

"At the end of seven minutes (he says) all the "sounds of the heart were distinctly audiole, and "the number of beats 100 in the minute. At nine minutes the number was 98. At the end o twelve minutes the number was 60, and the pulsations fainter. At fourteen minutes the sounds had disappeared. The body was lowered at 10:25, at which time a careful examination of the chest revesled no perceptible sound or impulse of the heart. A small space under the sion, so that some circulation might have been continued through the carotid and jugular of "that side." Half an hour later, or a few minutes past 11. Dr. Ellis commenced the autopsy, and from his minutes and those of Mr. Tower, one of the pupils of the hospital, the following account is

"At 11,00 s slight but regular pulsatory movement was observed in the right subclavian vein. Upon applying the ear to the chest, this was accertained to from the heart itself, which gave a distinct and single heat, with a slight impulse, 80 times a The chest was then opened and the heart exregular ringic beat, with a slight impulse, 80 times a minute. The chest was then opened and the heart exposed, without in any way accessing the pulsatory movements. The right auticle was in full and regular motion, contracting and dilating with beautiful distinctiveness and carry y. At 12 o'clock, the spinal cord having been previously divided, the number of contractions was 40 per minute, having continued with only a short intermiseion regularly up to this time.

"The peculiar movements of the anterior wall of the right auricle gradually but occasionally recurred, either spontaneously, or exceed by a passing current of air, until 14 o'check. They could at any moment be excited by the point of the sca'pel.

"At 1-45 tre movements shift contained without stimulus. Eve were noticed in a minute, with corresponding intervale. At 2-45 all automatic movements coasted, but the part still responded to the stimulus of

the kills. At 2-10 deep intation of the same had was followed by elight movements. The intability was most marked at the lower part, where the variations of the lower part, where the variation of the lower part, where the variation of the lower part of the perfectly neural. The left vertical was contracted, the right

cot. No coaguia were found.

Brain healthy. Both large collapsed completely, and were in every respect tornal. The liver and applien were darker colored tonn usual, owing to the presence of an usual amount of blood.

"The atomach contained a written pulp, like softened

The mucons membrane had a pinkish tingparticularly in the negatiorhood of the palorus. In the large extremity, for some distance below the ex-disc crifice, were numerous whitish glandule, about a

lire in dismeter.

"The upper part of the small intestite contained much green, billions fluid. The muchan membrane was of a pinkish color. Peper's patches were very distinct. No lacteds were seen. The other organs were examined and found healthy.

The ductors now began to discuss the matter.

Dr. Jackson asked if any motion of the intestines was observed, to which Dr. Ellis replied in the neg-Dr. J. ailuded to the fact that some fibers of muscle attached to a tumor had been known to con fract under the stimulus of the knife, some time af-ter the tumor had been removed; and in cases of death by cholera, muscular contractions had been manifest. Dr. Gay thought the absence of cerebral corgestion due to the adjustment of the rope, which allowed circulation in the left carotid. He thought death might have been owing to the sudden shock.
Dr. Clark thought the death was by asphyxia. Dr. All sworth remarked that "all the appearances "usually observed in cases of hanging were here wanting." Dr. Clark expressed the opirion that, as there was no lesion of any important organ, resuscitation might possibly have been accomplished by artificial respira-tion, &c., if efforts to that end had been made immediately upon the lowering of the body from the scaffold-that is, within half an hour after he Strong shocks of electricity or galvanism would, in cases of accidental apparent death, de-stroy the little remaining vitality; and if these agents are used at all, they should be administered

with great care."

Er. Coale "alluded to the unfortunate incident is the life of the celebrated Vesalius, in coase quence of which he was banished from his country and died in exile. Not allowing a sufficient time to clapse after the death of his patient before proceeding to the examination, the muscular right foreground to the examination, the muscular irritability remaining in the body caused a pulsation tory movement in the heart, which led to his arrest and punishment for murder and impiety."

This reminiscence was not probably very acceptable to the doctors, who seem to have dispersed

soon after, the nervous ones probably looking round the corners for the constable. There was no occathe corners for the constable sion, however, for alarm. Magee could hardly have been considered a "patient" of the doctors who were criticising him, or "cutting him up," which I take it is about the same thing, and the State had take it is about the same thing, and the signified its wish distinctly enough to have him put out of the way. If the Sheriff did not finish the work, it was incumbent upon the doctors to interpoce, in order that the Scripture might be fulfilled, all insane men might be cautioned against homicide, and Warden Haynes's life made secure. But if such events are to occur after every hanging, it would be well to have them regulated by statute and recog-nized by the Courts, so that they may be made a part of the regular administration of justice.

The people of the old town of Braintree had a very interesting local celebration last Thursday. Braintree was incorporated in 1640, and originally Braintree was incorporated in 1640, and originally embraced the territory which now constitutes the towns of Quincy and Randolph. It gave birth to John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and the celebrated and not less worthy Quincy family. Its early bistory, in which Thomas Morton, Mrs. Hutchinson, and the Rev. John Wheelwright, her brother-in-law, are prominent figures, is very interesting. Fortunately, and most appropriately, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams was chosen to deliver the Charles Francis Adams was chosen to deliver the oration. He delivered a very interesting and able address, full of rich historical lore, enlivened by passages of elequence and humor, and strengthened most wise and manly counsel, and comment upon the history of the town. Gov. Banks was also present, and made a handsome speech. The Hon, Caleb Stetson, lately a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic side, who is a worthy as well as wealthy citizen of Braintree, was

resident of the day.

There is nothing very new in the line of politics. I learn that there is a brisk contest in the Tenth Congressional District between Dr. Chaffee of Springfield, the present member, and Hugh W. Greene of Northfield, who has been a State Senator for two years past. Erastus Hopkins of Northampton and William Hyde of Ware also have some ampton and William Hyde of Ware also have some friends, but the contest is believed to be between Chaffee and Greene. A writer in The N. Y. Herald mentions the Hop. Josiah G. Abbott of Lowell, late Judge of the Superior Court, as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic side. Judge Abbott is a particular than the Judge Abbott. s a popular man, but I presume he has slightest intention of supporting Mr. Buchanan's Administration or the Democratic policy in State or nation. Indeed, I have heard his name mentioned as a Republican caudidate for Congress; so you see his political position is somewhat doubtful. The writer in The Herald says that " he had the sagacity to see that the alliance between the Democrats and the Free-Soilers must be of a temporary nature, and he held aloof from politics for som

reas." This is intended to give the impression that Judge Abbott, being a Democrat, objected to Free-Soil connections. But the fact is, he was a Free-Soiler, in good and regular standing, in 1848. and for three or four years atterward. I have heard that he voted for Pierce in 1852, but he certainly was not reckoned a Democrat in 1855, when he was appointed Judge. There is now no probability that he will get any votes in the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Butler will probably have some, but it seems to be now conceded that Mr. Beach is to be trotted out again. Messrs. Winthrop, Everett and Hillard will have an opportunity, which they do not covet, will have an opportunity, which they gave last year for supporting Gardner was that Gardner was likely to get more votes than Beach. This dodge will not answer their purpose again. Beach will be the principal candidate against Banks, and if our old Whig Hunkers have any regard for Siavery, they must conquer their prejudices and support the regular candidate. They have been playing shilly

shally long enough. shally long enough.

A centest is going on between the great body of
the Boston Banks and the new Bank of Mutual Redemption, the point in dispute being, shall the new Bank be admitted into the company of the other Banks, and be represented at the Clearing-House but the real contest being, shall it go into operation at all. The projectors of the Bank of Mutual Redemption desire to have a portion of the profits of the business which the Suffolk Bank has enjoyed.

Mr. James G. Carney, the President of the in stitution, was formerly Cashier of the Lowell Bank, and afterward manager of the Lowell Savings Bank. He has a high reputation as a financier, and is a man of great intelligence and perseverance, and possessed of a talent and taste for controversy which may prove troublesome to the associated banks. I believe that eight of the thirty-seven Besten Banks are favorable to the new bank, and have taken stock in it. The time appointed for the back to go into operation is August 2. The Clear-ing-Houre refused to admit it on Tuesday last to heir association, and it remains to be seen whether this will prevent or delay the organization.

The Rev. Mr. Kalloch has been invited to return

to the Tremont Temple Society, and has accepted the invitation. Some twenty members out of eighty were opposed to his return. The congregation at the Temple has been very small since he left, which fact speaks but poorly for the vital character of the late revival. I think there will be a disposition, even among those who do not deem Mr. Kalloch immaculate, to receive him kindly, and give him a

poll-tax, the payment of which is necessary to constitute a man a voter, is not, as has been heretofore supposed, limited to \$1 50, but that this limit only applies to county and town taxation. When a State tax is levied, one sixth of that, also, must be added to the pell-tax. There have been, in times past, atttempts to abolish the poll-tax, and to reduce it to half a dollar, and perhaps this decision will lead to a renewal of these attempts.

THE TRIBUNE lately remarked, with entire truth, that "the Boston Custom-House officers are selected, not so much with regard to their qualifica-

as with a view to rewarding, encouraging, and disseminating Pro-Slevery opinions, and to promercenaries ready for any dirty work that may be required of them." There is a story illustrative of this fleating about. It is said that one of the Custom-House officers who went on to get Mr Howland appointed Collector, thought it prudent, in order to make known his seal in the service of Slavery, to purchase a "nigger." So he bought, not a "low-priced raby," as Mr. Sawin proposed, but a small boy to wait upon him. It is furthermore binted that when he left Washington, he sold his "little nigger" to a well-known politician of Maine, who was there trying to get or keep an

dame, who was there trying to get or keep an fire, and who is now trying to get into Congress rum that State. I cannot vench for the truth of his, except its truth to Custom-House nature. There is a great snake excitement in Salem, a couple of anneondas having escaped from a Mr. Pend, their owner. One of them, however, has been found in the shed where he was first kept, though he had unquestionably been abroad, as the shed had been thoroughly searched. This fact showed a strong local attachment on the part of the creature. "Dear is the shed to which his soul con-The other snake is still at large, and se ricusly interferes with the pleasure of picnic partie

in the neighborhood of Salem.

The "Fraternity" connected with Theodore Parker's Society are making arrangements for a course of twelve lectures at the Tremont Temple Lext Fall and Winter. This, I fear, bodes no good to the cause of conservatism. We thought that Mr. Choate and Mr. Everett had fairly got the fanatics down, but alas' they are up again. And Mr. Parker and Mr. Burlingame are going to Brunswick next week, to preach their pestilent dectrines to the ingenuous youth of the college situated there.

#### KANSAS.

ARREST OF MURDERERS-TITUS & CO LEAV ING THE TERRITORY-EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO-THE LATE FLOODS, &c. Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LAWRENCE, July 22, 1858. Capt. Montgemery has arrived in town, and represerts the prospects of peace being restored to the citizers of Linn and Bourbon Counties as being very flattering. The only outrage of importance that has occurred sires the wholesale massacre at Choteau's Trading Post, is the killing of one man and wounding another. The circumstances, in brief, are as follows:

Two Free State men, named Harris and Pope, who resided on the Little Osage, had their horses stolen from them by a party of Missourians. They pursued them to near Pspinsville, Bates County, Mo , where they were taken prisoners, conveyed to the woods and deliberately shot. One was instantly killed, the other escaped with a wound across the breast and his arm pierced by a ball. He escaped with his life by running

A few Free-State men, under command of Mr. Sayder, who so successfully repulsed Captain Hamilton, went to Missouri to search for a man named Mattock, whom he recognized as one of the " Linn County Asesseins. They proceeded about twelve miles, when they arrived at a lonse at which he boarded. Not fincing him in the house they went to the barn, where he was found askep on the hay, with a bowie kaife by his side and a revolver under his head. One of Snyder's party then stood over him with a ritle pointed at

det's party then stood over him with a ride pointed at him, while another awake him. On awakening he graeped his revolver, but on reslizing his predicament he gave himself up a prisoner. He was conducted to Paris, him County, where he is new confined in a log house, heavily chained and guarded. An attempt was lately made to take him out and hang him, but the citizens, evincing that disposition which has ever characterized the Free-State party, and is so adverse to the fiendish policy pursued by the Pro-Slavery party, interfered and prevented any force.

by the Pro-Slavery party, interfered and prevented any force.

Although he conferred that he was one of the party, yet they will keep him a few weeks, when they will give him an impartial trial. At first he donied any complicity with the party, but on being confronted by one of the wounded men, he confessed the crime. The Sheriff has ordered ten of Montgomery's men to guard him. It is rumored that an effort will be made by Missourians to release him, but it is not generally feared. An order has been given to have him shot immediately, on an attempt being made to forcibly reely, on an attempt being made to forcibly re-

mediately, on an attempt being made to forcibly release him.

For reveral weeks, small companies of Pro-Slavery
men have been encomped along the Missouri border
this fact has had a tendency to excite fears of another
attack by the rudians. These fears are now dispelled
by information derived by a spy. Capt. Montgomery
cent a Georgian into this camp, and pretended to sympathize with his perty, and evinced some disposition
to join them. He asked the prospects and plans of
the company, which Col. Titus explained, as follows:
He seem expected to meet Capt. Hamilton's party,
which will come up the Arkansas River. They will
then proceed to Arizona, which they say they are determined to make a Slave State, at all hazards.

He said the "Abelitionists" have got ahead of him
in Kansas, and is convinced that he can't change her
fate. He defies them to compete against him in Arizona.

On being asked how they would be maintained, he

On being asked how they would be maintanes, as said they would first try the mines. If mining should not pay, they would go to Sonora, and there plunder the churches. He, spoke particularly of stealing "little gold and silver cruentiess," which he had seen in Mexican churches. We may therefore expect to hear of exploits almost as chivalrous as his conduct in Central America, when under Gen. Walker.

The treaty of peace effected by Gov. Denver has been kept inviolate, with but one exception, which was the arrest of one of Montgomery's men by an officer in Fort Scott. His arrest was for an old offense, which occurred anterior to the "treaty." This breach fully released Capt. Montgomery from all obligations on his side; but instead of taking advantage of this as he haturally would do, were he as bad as he is represented by a few Eastern journais), he informed the efficer is Fort Scott of his mistake, and had it amicably settled.

icably settled.

During the celebration of the Fourth of July, on the
Little Ossage," the ladies presented him with a suit
of new clother. This is one of the many evidences of
his popularity among the payple where he is best

On seeing five aix-mule Government "sgons and On seeing five aix-mule Government "sigons and two ambulances go through the street, I made to uiry, and learned that they composed a part of Lieut. I ves expedition. The train was in command of Lieut. Tipson, Lieut. I ves having returned by way of the Gulf of California and the Isthmus. They explored the Colorado, and found it navigable as far as Virgin River, and within 245 miles of Salt Lake City. The steamer on which they explored the river was sent out from New-York. One of the principal objects of this expedition was to examine into the feasibility of a new route to Salt Lake. The Valley of the Upper Colorado is represented as

The Valley of the Upper Colorado is represented as being incapable of sustaining a civilized population. Its geological developments are very interesting, and the scenery grand. They returned across the plants by way of Beale's route, which they consider remarkably avorable. If I mistake not, it is near the 37th parallel of latitude. They met a very large emigration, principally for California, a small portion for Arizona. Indians were numerous, there being in one party 1,700, who were receiving their annuaties.

On Friday night last, rain fell to the depth of four teen inches on the level. The Kaw River is higher than it has been since 184i. It arose about fifteen feet, and flowed over the bank on the opposite sile of the river. The bank on this side, adjaining the town. s about fifty feet high, so that Lawrence has no fear f freshets. During the freshet a part of the Topeka bridge

During the freshet a part of the Topeas ornige made us a visit. Although very friendly to Topeas, we could not welcome such a representative.

It was 1,000 feet loog built of piles, at a cost of \$1,200. It was the only bridge on this river. There is being constinuted a massive stone bridge in Tecumren, a rival town of Topeas.

The "Big Stranger" creek, which is between Lawrence and Leavenworth, swelled from a petty stream, which is ordinarily crossed by vehicles of all kinds, to the width of a mile and one-half. The water beyond the barks varied in depth from three to six feet. The water falls almost as rapidly as it rises.

water falls a most as rapidly as it rises.

Corn never locked better; in some cases the wheat
was bijused by rust, but it was generally good.

The fact of Kanens being one of the best agricultural countries in the world is not disputed by any one
who has seen her crops.

Bay Stark.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FROM LOUIS NAPOLEON TO A CANADA CHURCH .- We see it stated in The St. Themas Dispatch that the Emperor Napoleon has presented to the Church of St. Thomas, through the Rev. Mr. Trachor, a volumble desect of silver, incicsed in a splendid case with the Imperial arms, accompanied by a gracious letter. As the gift was in terded to aid the mission, it will be raffled for on the "tions or the opinion entertained of them at home, I feth of Avgust next at \$4 per ticket.

POLITICAL.

It has elready been announced by telegraph that Mr. John F. Farneworth was cominated for Congress on July 28, by the Republicans of the Second District of On the third ballot he received 38 votes out of 74, the precise number necessary to a choice. opponents were N. Arnold and J. Change Press and Tribune says that his redection by a largely increased majority is beyond a contin-

-The American Executive Committee of Hamilton County, Ohio, after discussion, have decided against olding an exclusively American Convention for making Congressional and County nominations. They recommend uniting in a call, similar to that of last Spring, preparatory to the April election, under which the Opposition forces in the county can unite in nominating s common tieket.

-The Republicans of Chantauque are marshalleg their forces. The Assembly District Conventions are colled for the 27th of August, and the Congressional

Convention Sept. 11.

-The Cincinnati Gazette announces that the Hen. Thomas Corwin will be heard on the stump this Fall a opposition to Lecomptonism, and in support of the Republican ticket. He is to address a mass meeting of Atti Lecompton voters of the VIIth Congres cional District at Morrow, August 6, and on the fe lowing day he will speak in Chillicothe. Mr. Corwin will also accept the nomination for Congress in his old District, should the Convention confer it on him with tolerable unanimity. The Convention is to be held on the 13th of August.

-At the Ohio Democratic State Convention, the cominations of which we received by telegraph, 311 delegates were present. The Convention adopted the

following platform without debate:

\*\*Resolved\*\* That we reaffirm and indures the principles set forth in the platform of the Democratic Convention which a sembled a

Section at it in 1856.

Resolved. That we accept the adjustment of the late Kansas attractors, by the passage at the recent season of Congress of the conference bill and English report, for the unconditional adjustic of Kansas into the Croin, and recognizing the right of the copie of that Territory alone to decide finally and for themselves, without intervention from any quarter, the question of

mission under any Constitution.

Final feet That we regard the Lecompton controversy, so led, at an end, and as being a settled issue, therefore we resent the recomber it as tart to be presented by sither side of see who differed in opinion upon it. Betteving that all who is differed more less of the party, and wastained its orientation by voting the Democratic thete, as good enough Democratic thete, as good enough Democratic there.

nativation by voting the Democratic detect, as good-dence in the Resolved, That we have full and abiding confidence in the shirty, patriotism and elevated purity of character of James Bushirty, patriotism and elevated purity of character of James Bushirts, patriotism and elevated purity of character of States, and in his wisdom and experience to administer our national advise, and in his wisdom and experience to administration of the protended right flexible of Trait we congratulate the country upon the recent settlement by the present Administration of the protended right of Great Biltin to visit and search our merchant, reasolo on things seas in time of peace; thus adjusting a confroncersy which had remained unsettled from the foundation of our Government,

high seas in time of geace. Thus adjusting a cannoversy which had already cost us one foreign war.

Resolved, That in future we are opposed to the admission of a rew State into the Union until the population thereof shall equal the ratio for one Representative in Congress, and until, as in the case of Minnesota, its proposed Constitution shall have been submitted to and approved by the people.

Resolved, That the legitimate enactments of the last Democratic General Assembly of Ohio were eminently wise and judicious, and calculated to promote the great interests of the State and the prosperity of the people; and we are unalterably apposed to negle suffrage and negro equality, without reference to shade or proportion of African blood; and we call upon the Legislature to take such immediate measures as will enable the people of Ohio to eventually overcouncible effort now being made, whether through the Judiciary or otherwise, to establish such suffrage and equality as the policy of the State.

The Resublican County Committee of the County The Republican County Committee of the County of Columbia met at the house of Abraham F. Miller,

in Hudser, pursuant to notice, July 21, 1858, John S. Gould, Chairman, presiding, and Alexander Mesch acting as Secretary. After d'scussion, on motion of Mr. Cadman, it was

Resolved. That the County Convention, for the purpose a crainating County officers, be held on Wednesday, 8-p. 22 883, at 12 colock m., at the bouse of Abraham F. Miller, in the lay of Hadson. On motion of Judge John T. Hogeboom,

On motion of Judge John T. Hogeboom, Reselved That this Committee, acknowledging the political propriety of all who think atthetic set atthet, do cordising invite the ecoperation of all their fedinavolthems who desire to maintain the purity of the forms, as well as administration of our National and State Governments, and who desire to bring them back to the course upon which they were started by their Republican founders (from which indee the guidance of modern Black Democracy they have so widely departedly, and entertaining a firm consistion that the present Republican organization furnishes ample means for such cooperation, hereby re-pledge ourselves to its maintenance and the support of the principles (as a positive fact) upon which the canvass of 1856 was founded, and since uniformly repeated in all declarations of its Conventions.

—The Hop, G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, has been -The Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, has been

aftereity Commencement at Schenectady. A large crowd, who appreciate his noble political position, called him out of his hotel on Wednesday evening. He speke from the balcony, briefly but eloquently.

## PERSONAL.

The Hon. John Slidell, United States Senato —The Hon. John Sidell, United States Schalor from Louisians, arrived in Chreago on Tuesday last. Yesterday he was the guest of the Federal office-holders in this city. We understand that no less than 50 persons yesterday proffered themselves as Sidell delegates to Charleston in 1860. [Chicago Times.—It is understood, says The Boston Post, that the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society have designated Gen. Caleb Custing to

deliver the address before the Scriety at the approaching annual meeting at Richmord, Virginia.

—Mr. Sam. Brown, late Superintendent of the Michigan Scuthern Railroad, died at Adrian last week.

—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce copies from a Virginia paper a statement that Anthony Birds, the fugitive who was taken out of Boston at the point of the beyonet, and was purchased from his master, is now in the Massachusetts Pententiary for robbery. This is a mistake. Mr. Burns is completing a theological course at Oberlin, and was recently in Boston on a visit. His talents and prospects for usefulness are very fair. [Sandusky Register.

## RAILROAD DISASTER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I consider the more safe running of cars to be the greatest important object of the day. It the fata: cars on the late train upon the New-York and Erie Road had have been provided with double-tlagged wheels, the cars would have been kept on the track, therefore prevented the destruction Double-flange wheels would run from New-York to Lake Erie on one rail only in the road, on precisely

Lake Erie on one rail only in the road, on precisely the same principle that the two single flauged wheels now run upon the two rails. If double flauged wheels can be used with safety upon railroads, how important that they should be adopted for the protection of the live. If the people of this whole country. Knowing as I do the rails to proclaim it from one end of flauged wheel, I wish to proclaim it from one end of the lard to the other that my duty is performed, whatever may occur in the future. EXCITEMENT IN How ARD STREET. - Between 3 and

o'clock yesterday afternoo.", considerable excitement was created in front of the promises No. 15 Howard street, occupied by Philip Wolfe, house of low repute), in consequence of the cries of . woman, proceeding from within, which gave rise to a b. minds of many, not acquainted with the character of the place, that a murder was being committed. Masergers were dispatched to the General Police office with a report to that effect. Six officers of the detective squad instantly repaired to the premises in quastion, and found that Wolfe had been laying violent hands on his reputed wife. He was accordingly arrested and taken before Justice Brenner, who held im to bail in the sum of \$300 for his appearance to answer for the offerse.

THE RUNGE AGAINST JOHN A. WASHINGTON, - In the following paragraph, which we take from Tac R chmond South, will probably be found the origin of the rumor that the present owner of Mount Version was about to remove Washington's remains. The Union Dimenot remarks: Mr. Jno. A. Washington having driven a very hard

bargain with the lades, compelling them to pay and, not worth, intrinsically, more than \$25,000, The Charlotteville Adocate suggests that an exami-nation be made of the tomb to ascertain whether the occupant may not have already disposed of the bones of tis diustrious accessor to P. T. Barnum. SPIRITUALIST CAMP MEETING IN LAKE COUNTY.

The Spiritualists of Wankegan and the region round about had a camp meeting at Benton, in that county, on Surday. There were some 2,000 people in attendance. Addresses were made by a number of Spiritualists, sureng whom were Mrs. Stowe, a "trauce medium." Abother camp meeting is to be held at the teme place Sunday after next. [Chicago Journal. PLOGOING OF LUXATICS,—Much excitement exists in Cincinnati at the cruelty practiced toward the formates of the Lunatic Asylum in that city by the keepers, who are in the habit of flogging and beating them

whetever they are robellious.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

The following voesels have been quaraetteed sizes Friday: Schooler A. P. Howe, from Harses, one man was test on the peasage, from yellow fever, and another was sick on arrival, from the same completat. The schooner was ordered to be cleaned and fum-

Ship T. J. Rogers, from Havana, three of her craw died in Havara, and several are still sick; she was ordered to be cleareed and fumigated.

Ship Indiana, from New-Orleans; this vessel has had no deaths on the passage home, but the health of her crew is reported as being bad; detained for obser-

Brig M. and J. C. Gilmore, from Cardenas; bealth good, and Cardenas reported to be without infectious resee; detsiped.

Bark Henrick and brig G. L. Bueran, from Ponce; all on board well, and a favorable report given of the health of Porce. The Heurick and Bueran were detained for cleansing.

Ship Adler from Bremen; this vessel had two cases of small rox on board, and her health is otherwise bad; she will be detained for cleansing; her sick have been properly cared for. Brig Charles Edward from Sagus la Grande, no

sicktess on board, and Sagua reported to be healthy. The back Lauretta from the same place was "all right," but both vessels were detained. Bark Ellen Morrison from Rio, which place is re-

ported as being healthy; the crew were all well; detsined. Schooner Alolus from Turks Island, which place is healthy, or was at last accounts; the schooler was

detained, though all hands are well. Schooter Anna Maria from St. Martin's; all on board

vell; detained. Schoerer Fashion from Attakapas; health of put

good, and crew well; detained. Back J. M. Morales from Havana; three of the crew were sick in Havars, and several are ill now at Quarantine. The vessel was ordered to be cleaned and

umigated. Schoener Stephen Hotchkies from Sagua; health of crew good, and Sagua reported to be free of disease. The Health Officer is now preparing an official state ment of all the cases of yellow fever that have been under his charge during the present season. Tas docu ment, when completed, will show a state of health a Quarantine which may astonish timid people, it being much werse than in 1856, when there was so much excitement about it. The cases of fever are numbered by hundreds, and the deaths have been very numerous-those who ought to be posted saying that there have been over one hundred. The statement of Dr. Thempson will be published in a few days, if the Commissioners of Health deem it advisable to give the figures publicity.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE BY THE VANDERBILT AND PERSIA

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

GWALIOR RECAPTURED. A CHINESE FORT TAKEN

Causes and State of the India Rebellion. Sailing of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

THE NEW-CALEDONIA BILL PASSED. QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

Cotton Firm-Consols 95 1-2 to 95 5-8.

The United States Mail steamship Vanderbilt, P. E. Lefevre, commander, arrived at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, from Havre and Southampton on the morning of July 22, with 245 passengers, an unusually large

cargo, and the United States mail. The weather throughout the passage has been quite

favorable for laying the Atlantic cable. At 10:30 on the morning of sailing passed the steamer Ariel, off Point Start.

A steamer from Europe passed Cape Race at about cen yesterday, and handed to a fisherman four copies f The Liverpool Northern Times, from the 20th to he 23d of July, inclusive. Her name was not ascertained, and the customary

dispatch from our agent in Liverpool having failed to come to hand, we are unable to say what vessel it was. The probability is, however, that it was the Royal Mail steemship Persia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpost on Saturday, the 24th ult.

BY THE PERSIA.

From the papers to hand the following summary has

been made up. fect, but the political news will be found of the highest interest, embracing as it does news of the recapture of Gwallor by the Erglish and the taking of a Chicese

fort, mounting 138 guns, at the mouth of the Peiho. An efficial telegram to the Foreign Office, received on the 2nd of July, mates that the steamer Candia arrived at Suez on the 17th, with dates from Calcutta to 19th, Madras 25th, and Galle 29th of June-Hong Kong

to the 7th of June, and Aden to the 11th of July. The forces under Sir Hugh Rose had retaken Gwallor, after a severe fight of four hours. The remainder of the Judean news is of an union

portant description. The fort at the mouth of the Peiho River, mounting 138 guns and backed by a large body of troops, was attacked on the 20th of May by the English and French gunboats, and taken. The lose of the Allies was triffing. The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly.

On the 22d the forces commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool, and the squadron in good health and spirits.

Sx thousand French troops, originally destined for Cochin China, are on their way to Pechelle. From Carton information was that, on the 2d of June, an ineffectual attempt was made by the Allies to

route the Chinese " braves " on the mountains in the vicinity.

Nangpo was in possession of the rebels, and the Euglish merchants had gone on board her Majesty's ship

The Mo. vitere ridicules the idea of a French inva-

den of England. The Paris Conference, closes on the 15th of August. La Presse, Prince Napole." s organ, complains of he severity of the treatment of the prece in the

French colonies. The epidemic at Bergaze was diminishing.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. The following are from The Linerpool Northern

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- LIVERPOOL, July 19 —The transactions in Cotton continued moderate to day, and the sales since Friday are 14,000 bales, including 2,000 on specula-tion and for expost. The quantity of American on offer being previous rates were barely sostained.

LIVERFOOL, July 20.-The sales of Cotton to-day were 7.00 tales, the market being hardly so firm, and holders firring their stocks more freely. LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The sales to day were about

5.000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market was dall, and there is no change to note in prices.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. Prices were well maintained, and there was a fair inquiry, but holders

offer so freely that the market continues very inactive.

LIVERPOOL BEEADSTOFFS MARKET.—Although LIVERPOOL DELABORATION OF Wheat, holders were firm. On there had been large arrivals of Wheat, holders were firm. On Thursday a moderate business was done, and the finest qualities therefore the control of the contro

realized Tuesday's prices, while the lower desc id #2d P 70 lb. Flour was neglected, except of French and American; common north were \$2.291 lower.
Consols.—London, July 23.—Consols are at 951 201 for money, and 95, 2721 for account.